Amnsements, de.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-This Evening at 8.-Italian BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth ad Sixth-area.—This Evening, at 8.— Mary Warner," Miss Bateman. FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st. and Fifth

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-hird at and Fourth ave — Winter Exhibition of Faintings and Sculpture. NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—This Afternoon at 2½ and reeing at 8—Grand Programme. All Ben Abdallah Troupe of Bedouin NIBLO'S GARDEN,-This Evening at 8,-" Little Nell," and the "Marchionesa" Lotts. OLYMPIC THEATER—This Afternoon at 2, and trening at 8.—"The Streets of New York." J. K. Mortimet.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—This Evening.—Mis-SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 83 Fifth-ave,-STEINWAY HALL.-This Evening at 8.-Grand Con-

THE TAMMANY .- This Evening at 8 .- "Lord Dun-WALLACK'S TITRATER.—This Evening at 8.—
"Home." Lester Wallack. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.-Open usily from 9 z. m. to 10 p. m. Two dramatic performances daily. At 2, "Nicholas Nicklebr," and at 8, "The Yankee Farmer."

Business Rotices.

Suppex changes of weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual re-Hef'in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of " Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCKES." They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

A.—KHEUMATISM Legally Warranted Cured or money refineded. Dr. Fitture's Great Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy: taken inwantly. References, 17,757 cures. Principal depot, No. 704 Brondwar.

SAVE money in buying CHROMOS by going polairs. E. & H. T. ANTRONT & Co., No. 591 Broadway, opposite etropolitus Hotel. Surrencopes, Views, Albums, Frames. At WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton-st.

At WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton-st. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- The best in the

JAS. EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.—Wedding, siting, and ball Cards. Don't give your orders before seeing the CANTRELL'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 241

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—PATENT WEATHER ROBRICK BROK, 54 Fullon-st. N. Y.

ARTIFICIALITIES-PALMER LIMBS.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Dati. Tribung, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Skmi-Wekkly Tribung, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates. DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line, According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE. THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Libraries, No. 17 Henrietrast, Covent Garden, London, are agents for The Tribune in Great Britain.

Carl Gradin & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Stefansplak, Vienne, are agents for The Tribune in Austra.

A. Asher & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20 Unier den Linden, Berlin, are agents for The Tribune in Prussia. The above agents will receive subscriptions and adver-tisements for THE TRIBUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS.

Messrs, Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agenta in Paris, to receive subscrip-tions and advertisements for The TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, st 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixthave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

Mayor's banquet in which he greatly laments the Iris situation, and sliuding regretfully to the death of Mr. l'eabody, remarks that the philanthropist's wish to die in England but to be buried in America has been fulfilled. - King Victor Emanuel is officially pronounced out of danger. ==== According to Gen. Prim's statement, Admiral Topete has resigned from the Madrid Cabinet on account of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa.

A ship-load of Coolies mutinied;and;killed the captain and two officers of the bark Margaret Candor, on the Pacific Coast, but the mate and the crew succeeded in killing the Coolies and regaining possession of the ship. Extensive fires have occurred at Camden, N. J., and Kendallsville, Ohio. - An epidemic has broken out among the cattle in Ohio. - A foot of snow has fallen in Northern Vermont.

State Senator Charles J. Folger has been appointed Sub-Treasurer in place of Gen. Butterfield, resigned. | Supervisors what they must do-and they will A large number of men have been discharged from work on the new Post-Office, the exeavations having been finished. - The Eric strike is once more over, and the Company has raised the price of Ireight. --- Returns from the Hd District, Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, have been lost by the canvassers. == The New-York County Canvassers went over the Seventh and Thirteenth Ward returns yesterday. District-Attorney Garvin says he has no power to admit Jackson, the murderer, to bail; only one of the Judges can do it. ____ More counterfeiting implements have been captured, this time in Brooklyn, Manice will case, involving over \$1,500,000, is up in the Supreme Court. ____ Gold, 1274, 1274, 1264. Temperature,

New-Hampshire voted yesterday upon the Constabulary Law. Little interest was manifested, and the vote was light. The law is probably defeated.

We are requested to say that the rumors which were telegraphed yesterday from Washington to the effect of an impending resignation from the Collector of the Port of New-York were wholly without foundation. Collector Grinnell knows of no occasion for resigning, and, besides, has reason to believe that the Administration never thought better of his services than it does now.

It has become necessary to send over from Washington some of Gen. Spinner's clever accountants to reckon up the funds in the Sub-Treasury here before Gen. Butterfield's successor can take possession. It would be a curious commentary upon an injustice which has too long prevailed, if these women who do their work so much better, as this and many previous facts have attested, than men can do it, should be paid less wages, merely because they are women, after the approaching Congress shall have had an opportunity to consider Gen. Spinner's recommendation.

Yesterday, at Concord, N. H., Pike, the murderer, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, that said Croton Board and the Central Park after making a full confession of his crime, Commission have saved Millions to our City, and attributing his sad end to intemperance. He was prepared with great pains and circumstantiality for the gallows. He was spiritually cared for, during several weeks, by the Rev. Mr. Holman, the Rev. Mr. Ayer, your acts. Do your will, then, and look well of the prison, who is described as "a devoted Christian," and a select though you had newly created it. quartette of young ladies who came every day, and even on the morning of the execution, to his cell to sing to him "appropriate hymns."

displayed unmistakable evidences of deep Yet, when this was proposed by the Republi- thoroughly and better than any man had ever emotion and profound sadness."

By this time, Mr. Seward has made considerable acquaintance where magueys and cacti are the enormities of vegetation, and where farmers are translated into rancheros and hacien-The refreshment of vision which goes to the view of a Mexican scene is not easily told, but in the exclusive series of letters which detail for us regularly occurrences of Mr. Seward's journey spirit of Mexican travel under exthe cellent auspices is most suggestively given. What Mr. Seward saw among the cocoa-palms and banana trees, among the haciendas and Moorish buildings, among the sugar plantations and gardens of Colima, where flowers and fruits are never out of season, is worth the reader's experience also.

With that diffuse but vigorous manner habitual to English statesmanship, Mr. Gladstone has again treated of Ireland in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet. It is melancholy for him to confess that a people of noble capacity "have not yet fulfilled the first conditions of a civilized community, have not yet been brought into harmony with British 'laws and institutions." Agrarian outrages have increased among them in the last year, and "the general tendencies to crime acquire "a painful notoriety and strike the hearts of Englishmen with a deadly chill." Ireland, however, with perhaps more than double the population of Middlesex and London north of the Thames, does not exceed them in crime, that not on account of Ireland's crime, but of its peculiar causes, have Englishmen reason to feel shocked. Mr. Gladstone's pledge to treat the Irish question with due respect to the fact that Irishmen must be brought into harmony with British institutions, should not ignore the necessity of reforming some of those institutions, and of conciliating those who suffer under them.

The public will receive with satisfaction the announcement that Gen. Butterfield's resignation has been accepted, and a successor appointed. The vacation of his office by the General has not been awaited with that feverish impatience which some of the comments in the public journals would indicate; but it is nevertheless true that so long as the General remained in office, a profound sense of distrust pervaded the business community. Let us trust that ex-Senator Folger, who succeeds to the office, and that all subsequent appointees who may in other years and under other Administrations succeed him, will not fail to profit by the lesson which Gen. Butterfield's career so pungently enforces. The man who holds a position of this delicacy and responsibility must not only be free from evil, but even from the suspicion of evil. The Sub-Treasurer in New-York must neither speculate with the Government money, nor speculate in Government securities with his own money during the term of his office. He must be content with the legitimate income of his position, and abstain from any business interests that might in any way

Mr. Tweed was on hand yesterday. His Board of County Canvassers met, and his nominee, Mr. John Fox, was made Chairman. Mr. Jacob Cohen presented a protest against canvassing the vote for Henry Smith for Supervisor, on the ground of gross frauds in while the Czar is ailing. Who will calculate to the district returns, and because the State law expressly declares that no by the death of two of its kings? Republican-Police Commissioner shall accept a nomina- ism rejubilant in France would be the signal tion or take any other office without for the general explosion of the mine of revowere therefore void, and, in the terms of the law, he was not now a Commissioner. Mr. John Foley offered a similar protest. Did Mr. Tweed entertain them? By no means. He wrote an order for his people to indorse, that all protests should be postponed until the canvass was finished. Of course there was no alternative, and the dummies nodded approval. Some innocent reader may ask, What can be the use of a protest after the votes are counted? It would be wasting time to explain or argue the matter. Everybody knows that in any case such protests are idle. Mr. Tweed has told the do it. So Messrs. Foley and Cohen may as well tear up their protests.

NEW-YORK AS SHE WILL BE.

The verdict rendered by the Inspectors and Canvassers of the votes cast at our recent election puts the State of New-York completely in the power of our political adversaries. By the help of Fifty Thousand Republicans who would n't take the trouble to vote, of Three Thousand Democrats who voted ten times apiece, and of the most scandalous frauds in polling illegal votes and miscounting those which were legally cast, a Democratic majority of Twenty Thousand has been scored up. The Executive, the Legislature in both branches, the Judiciary, the Canals, the Prisons-in short, everything-are either already under Democratic control or become so on the 1st of January next. No matter how foully won, the victory is overwhelming and com-

Now, then, we say to the victors, Do your work thoroughly! We demand such safeguards for the rights of legal voters, imperiled by wholesale, systematic corruption and fraud, as the Constitution expressly requires, and as you shall deem appropriate and necessary. So that the end be secured, the choice of means rests wholly with you; and, if you choose not to secure the end, the blame will be wholly yours, and the People will understand why you so violate the Constitution of your own manufacture and choice. Bear in mind that you can no longer stand off and cavil at what we may do: you are bound to do yourselves, and failure to act involves responsibility and invites criti-

So with regard to State Commissions. We believe in them, as your fathers did when they enacted the law which gave us Croton Water and appointed a State Board of Water Commissioners to execute that law. We believe yet given us better service than we could have secured from unchecked Aldermanic rule. What you believe on the subject, the public will gather, not from your professions, but Rev. Mr. Titus, the Warden to your responsibility! Remember that whatever you leave will be as thoroughly yours as

So with the Police Board, Fire Commission, Health Board, Board of Supervisors, Brooklyn Water Commission, &c., &c. That the Board We are surprised at the information, that after of Supervisors should be abolished, and its all this theological and musical manipulation powers remitted to the Board of Aldermen, we The Commodore, from boyhood, never under- of the Society has been determined upon. Per-

Commissions.

will henceforth by your Commissions, not a shade. You have all power. You cannot escape nor divide responsibility.

KINGS IN BED.

Europe is a general infirmary, says a wellknown Frenchman, where the people are so sick of kingcraft that only liberty will cure. But now it is the kings who are in hospital, the despots who are under the weather, and if doctors politically disagree about their cases only the peoples can decide. In fact, here are three majesties actually in bed, or next thing to it, and, while as sympathizing mortals we must commiserate their plight, it is nevertheless to be observed, with strict reference to history, that their loss may be in some respects the world's gain. In other words, their sickness may argue a recovering sign or two of national health. There are clever kings, we grant, and skillful emperors; royalty has its virtues, and imperialism its science; despotisms or semi-despotisms are good in their way for those who like them and keep them, and the empire may be a disciplinary induction to the Republic-still the three sick majesties have no claim to be wept over by mankind.

Curiously, the trio are not broken down with moral sacrifices or cares of state. Men shake their heads over the Czar's headache, and say that it is a pity he drinks. Those who hope he does not, consider what manner of prodigy a Russian intemperance must be, superadded to the intoxication of absolute power. Hardhearted Paris jests at the imperial diagnosis; but not in this case do they laugh at scars who never felt a wound. Ask the coup d'état for that? Florence rather sympathises with her gentleman king, who has lived with the free old royal license, has kept up the dignity of the Italian state after the fashion of born figureheads, and, on the whole, would rather do right than wrong if monarchy were best served thereby. What are the dangers of King Victor Emanuel's ill health may be best judged from the anxiety of Napoleon touching his condition. The sovereign who is affected with Irreconcilables and what not, may well be concerned about a fellow crowned head whose disease bears traces of Mazzinism and Garibaldinism. The general condition of Europe is not a good sedative for royal digestion. Parliamentary dissolution auticipated in Prussia, ministerial unsettlement in Italy and Belgium, crisis in France, chaos in Spain, show an accelerated pulse and a popular fever. Were old King William added to the three invalids, the list of great Continental patients would be complete, exclusive of that "sick man of Turkey, who obstinately keeps well what extent Europe would be revolutionized washing away of certain despotic landmarks

VANDEEBILT.

would not be regretted.

One day, a steamer nearing a New-England rock-bound port, was overtaken by a fearful storm. To make her moorings, she must dash through a fleet of twenty sail-craft or go to splinters herself on the lee-shore. Captain, pilot, mate, stood stupefied before the peril. The engine was stopped; the boat was drifting straight upon the breakers; when Commodore Vanderbilt, a mere passenger, who stood near the pilot-house earnestly watching affairs, jumped to the wheel, rang on every inch of steam, rushed her through the tossing, driving fleet, tearing bowsprits, unshipping booms, slicing off fancy sterns, and in twenty minutes swung the steamer safe and sound beside her quiet dock. The Commodore says that, in the moment before decision, he laid out his course through the whole fleet and balanced probable damages all round to within five hundred dol-

This action, fairly analyzed, presents the solid, logical secret of the man's whole career; for this career, while brilliant as Aladdin's, a seeming carnival of luck, is but the logical fruit of that forethought, imagination, and judgment, which compose the executive genius -a genius superior to the scientific; a glance that, like Napoleon's on the battle-field, sweeps the situation and detects its every detail; an imagination swift in expedients for protection and success; a judgment as swift and clear to balance the good and ill; and all these faculties so vivid and compact, that they at once create and justify a will strong as a tide and sweeping all other wills into itself.

But, while the Commodore's process of accumulation has employed a genius eminently his own and which cannot be acquired by others, yet it' presents certain qualities, on the other hand, which illustrate Franklin's simplest saws, and which any one may emulate, with a surety of respectable success. It is for the thousands of young men throughout our country, who envy the splendid result, but little know the means which have procured it, that we give a few new traits of the Commodore's character

and career. Contrary perhaps to general belief, his financial plans, while bold and rapid in their execution, are conceived with the utmost thoroughness and caution. Of the hundred schemes that assail him in a year from every side, not one tempts him without first giving every human probability of success. He never undertook a present debt for a future and contingent gain; and he accepted the partnership which opened fortune to him, only on condition that no borrowed capital should be employed, but only the regular profits should be returned into the business. Unlike the majority of men rapidly enriched, whose parlors and equipages and routs only flaunt their owners' wicked folly, the Commodore has always maintained a quiet and substantial style in his social and domestic life, and a great temperance and tions of a Society such as we have indicated, regularity in all his private habits. Let every young reader note another trait.

(so to speak) "in view of the event a spirit of have long been convinced. The Democrats Ltook anything, whether to scull a yawl, to haps a parent Society in each State, with noon, A county official gave these facts to the Police Su- of investors.

gloom pervaded the prison, and the officers professed to deprecate the creation of that build an ocean fleet, or organize a fifty-million cans in the Constitutional Convention, a Demo- done before him; and he put head as well as cratic opposition was at once developed, led by hand to it. He would outsail another man in Judge (now District-Attorney) Garvin, and we a friendly race, then change boats with him believe his party very generally went with and beat him again. After beating every craft him in favor of maintaining the Board as it is. that sailed his waters, he took to beating him-And, if they should now abolish it, they will self by inventing better models of hull than do so because they must, and not because the the best ship-builders had known before. So managers want to. So with several of the strong and satisfying was this worthy pride in action for action's own sake, that in early life Gentlemen opposite! your works must judge he gave his services for ten years at a you! For ten years, you have been laying the thousand a year without asking higher glaring prodigality, inefficiency, corruption and pay, till duty to his growing family worthlessness of our Municipal rule to the compelled a change. It is a fact, that his charge of Republican legislation and Republi- enterprises producing the most of golden can Commissions. If any Commissions are re- profit have sprung from this Napoleonic intained, no matter under what pretext, they stinct of superiority and power, rather than from that of money and a name. His whole ours. Keeping in a few nominal Republicans physiognomy-one of the finest in America, as stool-pigeons won't help you nor screen you and never rendered worthily by any photograph, bronze, or picture that we have seenproves "the elements so mixed" in him.

In a word, apart from the special endowment of executive genius, the Commodore differs mainly from other men simply in this: he takes the maxim, "First be sure you're 'right-then go ahead!" and drives it with a forty-thousand horse-power; while most men never make quite sure that they are "right," and, when they are, don't "go ahead" as if they half believed it. We hope that this statement of these causes, always available, to success in life, may arrest every young man who has falsely imagined that the grandest fortune in our country has sprung from Wallst. gambling or reckless speculation anywhere, instead of broad foresight, patient judgment, and resistless energy of will.

A SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF

HUMAN LIFE. The latest wholesale murder on the Mis sissippi-horrible as it was-has attracted little attention. Why, indeed, should it? Hardly a day passes in which we are not called to the painful duty of recording some accident" by which human life has been destroyed, either singly or in battalions. The varicty is as great as it is mournful-men and women cut off by fire, by freshet, by railway collisions, by steamboat explosions, by accidental poisoning, by bad mining, and sometimes by the ravages of epidemic disease. Thus, the great good gained by the comparative infrequency of general and protracted wars has been, to a considerable extent, diminished. In this matter we do not, by any means, stand at that high point of safety which the science and intelligence of the age demands. The means of preservation which are known to us, and which have been attained by long experience and close observation, are left strangely neglected. There is, it is true, a general feeling that much might be done to avert these calamities; and that the heart of the public is not hardened by their repetition, is sufficiently proved by the generous alacrity with which those who survive "an accident" are relieved by the contributions of the benevolent. We sigh and we subscribe; and then we calmly await the next call upon our pity and our As this is an age of utilization, in which

everything material, however small its apparent worth, is pressed into the service of man, the question arises whether we may not effect much by utilizing also our emotions of pity and of horror. It is not by fitful and occasional charities or by the tears of agitated sensibililies that a repetition of that which we deplore can be prevented. It is only by specific and aggregate action looking to the future, that we can avert additional catastrophes. At the best, the woes of the world will always be numerous enough for the good Samaritans who may Mr. Gladstone has delivered a speech at the Lord first resigning his place in the Police Board. lution throughout Europe. After that what be vouchsafed to it; but when we diminish one charitable energies of mankind to take cognizance of another. While our infirmities of mind and of body continue-and no eye can foresee their complete disappearance-he who wishes to relieve his fellow-man will have no difficulty in finding a field of labor. But a Society for the Preservation of Human Life, various as would be the activities, physical and intellectual, which it demanded, would be moved by an inherent unity of purpose. Its investigations would be multifarious, but they would all tend to a single point. It would reduce theories and discoveries to practice, and force them by its resolute determination upon the attention of society. If energetically conducted, it would be a terror to carelessness and to criminality, and no man in a position of responsibility, whose laches had hurled scores of his fellowcreatures to sudden destruction, but would dread the arrival of its investigators, and feel already its arresting hand upon his shoulder. Courts would come to respect it; corporations would tremble with fear of a righteous invasion of their treasuries; witnesses would shrink from smooth and convenient perjuries; coroners would know that they were watched, and become suddenly intelligent; jurors would remember the Society in their little conclave; and the officers of railway trains-brakemen and signal men, engineers and conductorswould find the senses and the qualities requisite to their calling suddenly sharpened or enlarged. The war against "accidental" murder would go on with vigor. It would be waged upon the broad waters of the West; it would strike at [the proprietors of coal-pits, which are pits of destruction; it would be felt by the builders of factories and of other structures predestined to tumble down; and it would bring to a sense of his iniquity every greedy man who by his obnoxious calling was filling the air with stench or the cemetery with freshly-made graves.

We have indicated some of the more important operations of a Society such as we propose but the reader will perceive that it would find a thousand lesser opportunities of usefulness. Many minor cases certainly would, and unimaginable cases might arise, calling for its notice and its action. If new laws were needed it might ask for their enactment-if old ones had fallen into disuse it might see to their revival and vigorous enforcement. And this leads us to say that there is no lack in the land of law. There is upon the Statute-Book provision for almost every crime which we habitually christen "accident." The only difficulty is, that actually these laws are of somewhat less value than the dirtiest brown paper in the bag of the dirtiest of chiffoniers. There they stand, for ornament, not for use, and at once the monuments of our wisdom and our witlessness! They are the worst of all human contrivances-scarecrows which scare nobody! They satisfy the public, but they save no bones! Into the details of the organization and opera-

we do not propose to enter. That is a matter for after consideration, when the establishment

branches in every county and vigilant agents in Board, and to desire its abolition as aforesaid. railroad, without determining to do that thing every town, might be thought the best arrangement. Ample funds would be necessary, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining them, since the want of just such an Association costs this country annually millions of dollars, putting the lives of men out of the question. But these are matters which do not properly belong

to this part of the subject. For the value of one life to its possessor we have Scriptural authority, but in a great number of cases of "accidents," there is the hell of a holocaust or the mortality of a battle-field. The misery which must follow one great railway "accident" is incomputable, though it may be faintly conceived. It is a tragedy of blasted hopes, of desolated households, of widowhood and orphanage, from the contemplation of which the sensitive mind shrinks aghast. Let us lower the curtain, and so order our ways that a repetition of its rising may be as infrequent as possible.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM. Philadelphia, it seems, again has her "Priv-

ileged Class." In the good old Slavery days, the mob of Southern Medical Students composing her two great colleges controlled, with fatal absolutism, not the politics, but the pulpit and platform-we had almost said the pressof her city. A tiers état, they formed the first power. The polished imbeciles who held the office of Mayor in those days recognized this power and conciliated it. Unlike New-York, Philadelphia has always had a weakness for aristocracy in the civic chair. Her Chief Magistrate generally bears some honored family name. Indeed, it is the only way in which aristocracy condescends to enter politics. Before Republicanism came in to complicate matters, when Philadelphia was the Gibraltar of Whiggery, her Whig Mayor had either a Southern mother-in-law, or his brother owned a hundred slaves, or Henry Clay slept at his house. In the old days, then, it was the chief function of these hidalgos to prostrate themselves before the few hundreds of students who represented in their savage instincts the might and majesty of the South. Anti-Slavery Fairs were held for years under the shadow of violence and threats, and the doors were closed upon them by the Sheriff, in the name of the Commonwealth, because it hurt the students' feelings. Once, it required the whole police force of Philadelphia to protect George Wm. Curtis, whose anti-Slavery, though sound and wholesome, was certainly sandwiched with roseleaves. And, when he came to lecture again, he was told it could n't be. The "students" were a by-word and a terror. Colored children, and men and women too, held their lives cheap when they met a party of students on a carousal, and sought safety in flight, lest they should come to the hospital before their time. Had it not been for their firm friends the firemen, it would have gone hard with them in the days when Bedford and South-sts. were hunting-ground for the chivalry.

But, after we had "met them dareful, beard to beard," and proved their pistols were no surer than our rifles, their knives no keener than our sabers, one would have thought the old rule was at an end. Not so, it seems; they are still to give law to Philadelphia.

A party of thirty ladies, themselves medical students of the Woman's College, invited by the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to attend the usual clinical lecture on Saturday last, were subjected, both within and without the Hospital walls, to the insults, the hissing, and brutal impudence of this most lawless crew. They will solve the woman question, as they swayed the free speech of Philadelphia years ago! The problem of woman's right to the highest education and the broadest field for work, before which grave philosophers stand silent, finds instant solution at their hands! Let the city be thankful for her Five Hundred, Mr. Smith had not resigned; all votes for him deluge might happen we cannot say; but the variety of human misfortune, we release the long-haired as Greeks, but uniting the barbarian graces of the Malay with the chivalry of the North American Indian!

HOW MUCH DID THEY CHEAT? That the votes cast in this City for Franz Sigel and for Horace Greelev respectively, on ballots otherwise Democratic, were not half counted for or credited to them, we do confidently believe. The ballots are usually counted 'regular"-that is, the whole number of unscratched ballots which seem to be Democratic is ascertained and tallied, and so many votes credited to the several candidates running on that ticket; then the scratched or manifestly split votes are counted, and so many added to each candidate's tally as the result appears to demand. Thus a Republican candidate's name printed on an otherwise Democratic ballot may be innocently overlooked, and the vote counted exactly adverse to the voter's intention; and, where this is once done innocently, it is done many times with deliberate intent to cheat.

But this is one of many frauds extensively perpetrated at our late election; some of which are thus exposed by The Sun:

"According to the returns of the Inspectors of Elec tion, not a vote was cast in the Nineteenth Ward for Mr. Thomas W. Kearney, one of the candidates for the Marine Court Judgeship. Mr. Kearney had lived in the Nineteenth Ward over thirteen years. Over 600 persons in that Ward have sworn that they voted for him. Mr. Kearney has that list in his possession. It is possible that the Tammany Inspectors made these returns for the purpose of killing the outside Democratic organization that nominated Mr. Kearney. The returns are false on their face.

"Jacob Cohen was nominated for Supervisor three months before the election. He spent over \$70,000 in presenting his claims for the office to the people. As the returns are received at headquarters, it would seem that he received exactly 3,821 votes. The Tenth Ward is credited with 185 of these votes. At a meeting last evening, 375 residents of that Wardiswore that they voted for Mr. Cohen. Mr. Cohen says that he has the names of over 6,000 persons in this city who declare that they cast their ballots for him. The evidence shows that the returns were false. What candidate is credited with Mr. Cohen's votes?

" In the 1st District of the First Ward, the Inspectors returned only 53 votes for Horace Greeley for the Controllership. An influential resident of the Ward called upon the Police Superintendent, and made oath that, to his personal knowledge, over 200 votes had been east in that District for Mr. Greeley. The Superintendent turned him over to Mr. Supervisor Smith, one of the candidates for reflection, who sent a well-known Ward politician to ook out for the fraud. That was the last of it.

"In the IXth District of the Seventh Ward, in Scamnel-st., Mr. Wm. C. Foley offered a ballot bearing the name of Horace Greeley. As these ballots were longer than others, they were easily recognized. The Inspector who received Mr. Foley's bailot opened it and tore it in pieces. depositing the strips in the box. This Inspector is at large, ready for duty in the coming municipal election. If he is as useful to the Ring in counting as he is in re. ceiving votes, he may be sure of a reappointment.

"We are informed that the Inspectors of Election in the Hd District of the Sixth Ward counted their ballots

Ild District of the Sixth Ward counted their ballots on Tuesday night by the indorsement only, without looking at the fiance on the tickets.

"Mr. John Murray headed a gang of fifteen repeaters on Tuesday afternoon, and spent several hours in voting in the Ilfd District of the Fifteenth Ward. The whole party entered, and cast their votes under one set of names; then went out and returned to vote under other names. The Inspectors and policemen did not seem to heed these fellows, and they had things all their own way, we have this fact from a prominent county official, who told his story at Police Headquarters. Mr. Murray is still at large.

"In the IIId District of the Eighth Ward, one of the "In the 111d District of the Eighth Ward, one of the Inspectors, early in the afternoon, copied from the registry books the names of those who had not voted, and then handed the list to a notorious repeater named Lynch, whose gang voted upon the names until the list had been exhausted. This fraud was continued during the after-

perintendent; but Mr. Lynch still walks the streets, and

perintendent; out and a plan of operations for the December campaign.

"Nearly two hundred illegal voters were arrested on election day. Not one has been punahed—not one is incustedly. Their arrest was a sheer farce.

"During the election, a large body of repeaters went through every district of the Nineteenth Ward and cast their votes without hinderance.

"These are facts. We commend them to the attention of Gov. Hoffman, and beg him to make them the text of his next speech. So open and unblushing were the most of these frands that many honest citizens have resolved that they will never vote in this city again. When our public officials are elected by such shameless frauds, is it any wonder that Coroners' assistants pack the Coroners' juries, that thieves and murderers are Deputy-Sheriffs, and that politicians shoot unoffending citizeus with impunity! The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Jackson-Donglas murder case was a legitimate legacy of Tuesday's election." Tuesday's election."

-Patience, gentlemen! 'T is a long lane that never turns. The very flagrancy and impudence of the frauds perpetrated on the 2d inst. must insure their early correction.

M. Louis Blanc's sympathies with regard to the Irish movement are necessarily with those who think that Mr. Gladstone might have done a more considerate and more statesmanlike act than refuse liberty to a few Fenians. "The fact is," says M. Blanc, "that false-'hood, privilege and injustice never yield with a good grace in England any more than elsewhere." In the present case they exact much genufication on the part of their petitioners, and, until brought to their own knees, will not altogether abandon an habitual haughty attitude. But now, as ever, the pacification of Ireland demands concession, not extorted from pride, but given with a good will. Hence, most of us are inclined to agree with the Roman Catholic Bishop O'Hea, that, had the Fenians been amnestied at the request of Ireland, the country would have ceased to be agitated. Mr. Gladstone, however, regards it more sagacious statesmanship to be dignified than to be beneficent-to assert the pride of an enormous empire rather than grant a few favors to a small people, somewhat persecuted, considerably wronged, seldom ungrateful, about as anxious to have peace as to have their rights, and hardly able to do more than nettle and scare that blind pride which it would be desirable for England's well-being to throw overboard right speedily.

The work goes on finely. Mr. Tweed has a competitor in Senator Cauldwell, who, for cool audacity, bids fair to beat the Tammany chief. In Westchester County, in adjoining districts, two men named Lawrence were Democratic candidates for the Assembly-Edward D. in the Second, and Wm. Edgar in the Third. The latter was clearly defeated by James W. Husted, Republican. The other was defeated by Howard C. Cady, but by a very small majority. Now comes the canvass, and Mr. Senator-Supervisor Cauldwell moves to count for Edward D. Lawrence twenty-four votes cast for William Edgar Lawrence, as they were found in the Second District boxes. The Supervisors actually voted to do so, though they had no more moral or legal right to count these votes for Edward D. Lawrence than they would have to take surplus votes for Mr. Tweed from the Seventh Ward of New-York and count them for Mr. Cauldwell. This is an act for which there is not a precedent of any authority, even in their own party. It is of a piece with the wholesale repeating in our city, and only one more evidence that Sing Sing has been too long deprived of men who should have been doing the State service in dressing Westchester granite.

Halley, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Oakland, Cal., has absconded, being a defaulter in the contemptible sum of \$1,500. Such a piece of petty larceny only tends to bring the noble science of embezzlement into disrepute. Such an infinitesimal bit of a swindle reminds us [of the lamentation of Charley Bates over the degrading misfortunes of the Artful Dodger: "To think of Jack "Dawkins-lummy Jack-the Artful Dodgergoing abroad for a common two-penny halfpenny sneeze-box! I never thought he'd a done it under a gold watch, chain, and seal, 'at the lowest. O, why didn't he go out as a gentleman, and not like a common prig, without no honor nor glory ?" However, the Oakland operator did have the grace to be ashamed of himself, and has fled from the presence of his neighbors to parts unknown.

The Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. McClarg of Missouri is quite a model of praiseworthy brevity. His Excellency contents himself with a couple of texts of Scripture, viz.: The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear "Him; in those that hope in His mercy;" "He maketh peace in thy borders and filleth thee with the finest of wheat." Then the people are recommended "to praise the name of the Lord" both in family circles and public places. The Governor signs this; the Secretary of State countersigns it; and there is the neat little document complete! This is unquestionably an improvement upon those longwinded Proclamations in which the people were enjoined to thank Heaven first for corn, and then for potatoes, then for the usual exemption from cholera, and then for matters and things in general.

The new Dispensary which has been established in Fourth-ave. for the treatment of cutaneous diseases will have a large field for its activity. It is impossible for the physicians at the General Dispensaries to give proper attention to cases of this kind; and yet the great prevalence of affections of this nature among the poorer classes of our population shows the necessity for their receiving skillful and patient treatment.

The rapidity with which the increased revenues resulting from a wise and economical administration of the Government, are enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the public debt, is releasing invested capital at the rate of one hundred millions per annum. The capital of the country is, moreover, increasing at a rapid rate. Much of this released and accumulating capital, is of the class that is not employed in business, but seeks secure investment with reasonable income. Among those who have been accustomed to keep their money in Government Bonds, and who have enjoyed the sense of security which these afforded, there is much inquiry, now that the Government is ready to pay them off with a haudsome premium, as to what other forms of investment are safe. It is well understood that some of the securities of corporations, especially First Mortgage Bonds of honestly managed Railroad Companies, must be safe. The difficulty is to know which can be trusted, as everybody having a thousand dollars or more to invest cannot thoroughly investigate the numerous loans offered. Responsible, intelligent, and honorable bankers must do this for them. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch are bringing their experience to bear upon these questions with laborious investigation and a conscientious desire to offer only first-class and well guarded loans. They were largely instrumental in dispesing of the various Government loans during the war, and have since then sold the entire first mortgage loan of the Central Pacific Rallroad. They are now about to dispose of a loan of \$2,800,000 for the Western Pacific Railroad, already built and in operation from San Francisco to Sacramento, to which they elsewhere invite the attention